



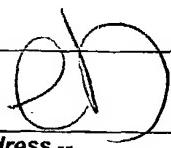
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,145	02/22/2002	Alan Cisar	LYNN/0122	8807
24945	7590	07/01/2004	EXAMINER	
STREETS & STEELE 13831 NORTHWEST FREEWAY SUITE 355 HOUSTON, TX 77040			SIEFK, SAMUEL P	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1743		

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/081,145	CISAR ET AL. 
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Samuel P Siefke	1743

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/15/02 & 9/30/02 & 5/13/02
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,2,7,8,9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 409256649.

JP '649 discloses a disassembling method for reinforcing concrete structure which comprises: applying a DC power supply to an anode terminal 5 rebar, disposing a counter electrode cathode plate 6 on the surface of concrete by applying a conductive putty to a wire gauze (fig 1 and 2). Sodium chloride water solution or a calcium water solution is sunk into a reinforced concrete beforehand by known methods in the art. This provides the concrete with a solution inside the reinforced concrete (swelling occurs). Then a power supply is applied to the anode terminal which allows for the calcium ions in the concrete to eluted and move toward the cathode plate and a corrosion product generates and expands which cracks the concrete (see translation for detailed description).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 3-6 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 409256649 in view of Hock "Demonstration of Electro-Osmotic Pulse Technology for Groundwater Intrusion Control in Concrete Structures" 1998.

JP '649 discloses a disassembling method for reinforcing concrete structure as discussed above.

JP '649 does not teach varying the amount of current supplied from the power supply, or alternating the polarity of the potential being applied between the iron-containing member and the counter electrode.

Hock teaches that when electroosmosis occurs in clay soils, cations in a diffuse layer are driven by the application of an external electric field. As a result, a velocity field in the pore fluid develops (fig. 1) toward the cathode from an anode. Therefore it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the sinking of electrolyte step of JP '649 to involve applying an external electric field to a concrete structure in order to speed the step of sinking an electrolyte into a reinforced concrete structure. This would allow for uptake of an electrolyte solution into the concrete by applying a power to an electrode at the outer surface of the concrete to drive the electrolyte into the concrete to swell the concrete, then reversing the polarity, as done in JP '649, on the electrodes and driving the electrolyte solution out of the concrete in order to break up the concrete. Hock further teaches that a pulsating electro-osmotic technique consists of a positive voltage pulse and a negative voltage pulse and a period when no voltage is applied (page11). This is used to allow the system to equilibrate and reduces the undesirable side effects such as acid production and increased corrosion. With regards to claim 3, and 10, it is known in the art that rebar is made of iron and a conductive metal is iridium coated titanium mesh would be a good conductive material. It would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art to modify JP '649 to use a titanium mesh disposed on the outside of the concrete because it is a good conductor and also would also increase the exposed concrete structure to an electroosmotic field.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel P Siefke whose telephone number is 571-272-1262. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1700. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sam P. Siefke



June 21, 2004


Jill Warden
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1700